

THE WEATHER—PARIS: Tuesday, partly cloudy. Temp. 3-6 (17-21). Wednesday, clear. Temp. 6-10 (18-24). LONDON: Tuesday, variable. Temp. 4-8 (13-18). Wednesday, cold and cloudy. CHAMONIX: Monday. ROME: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 3-13 (17-24). NEW YORK: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 4-10 (14-27).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

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Renewal Of Cairo Discussion Set Today

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman will leave tomorrow for Cairo to resume the recessed Egyptian-Israeli military committee talks, a government announcement said today.

Yesterday, the Israeli Cabinet approved a resumption of the talks in Cairo, rescinding a week-old decision not to send the defense minister to Egypt because of a spate of anti-Jewish articles in the Egyptian press.

Gen. Weizman will be accompanied by Shlomo Gazit, the chief of military intelligence; Maj. Gen. Avraham Tamir, the army's chief of planning, and Yosef Sassoon, a Foreign Ministry official.

In a related development, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton left Israel today for Egypt, carrying with him the draft wording of a proposed draft of a joint Egyptian-Israel declaration of principles aimed at establishing a comprehensive Middle East peace. Mr. Atherton left after a morning meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Yosef Dayan.

On his arrival in Cairo, Mr. Atherton said that "we have advanced matters a bit," but declined further comment until holding talks here. An Egyptian Army spokesman meanwhile, confirmed that the military talks would resume tomorrow evening, wire dispatches reported.

Mr. Atherton has been trying for some time to obtain agreement on a declaration of principles and has spent most of his time in Israel since President Anwar Sadat abruptly recalled the Egyptian Foreign Ministry delegation to political talks in埃及 on Jan. 18.

Critical Meeting

Mr. Atherton told newsmen before his departure that resumption of the canceled Egyptian-Israeli political committee talks, which take precedence over the deliberations of the military committee, probably hinged on the outcome of meetings this weekend in Washington between Mr. Sadat and President Carter.

Israeli officials, while refusing to go into details on what the draft declaration contains, asserted that it represented some flexibility in the Israeli position.

A major snag in producing a joint declaration—which dates back to Mr. Sadat's meeting with Prime Minister Menachem Begin in the Suez Canal city of Ismailia on Christmas Day—has been the wording of the section dealing with the problem of the 1.1 million Palestinian Arabs living in the Israeli-occupied Arab lands of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip.

The Israelis have been intent on avoiding a wording that would continue on Page 2, Col. 7.

Israel Promotes Chief Of Entebbe Raiders

TEL AVIV, Jan. 30 (UPI).—In military command today announced the promotion of Brig. Gen. Dan Shomron, commander of the Entebbe Airport rescue raid in Uganda, to major general and commander of Israel's southern front.

He will be chief of the troops acting the Egyptian Army in Sinai. In a previous job as chief paratroop and infantry officer, Gen. Shomron planned and commanded the July 3, 1976, raid on Entebbe airport to save more than 100 hostages from a hijacked Air France airliner.

Destitute Comoros Give Youths a Ruling Role

By David Lamb

TANANARIVE, Madagascar, Jan. 30.—Nowhere in Africa has a nation had a more tragic introduction to independence than the Comoro Islands, which lie midway between Madagascar and Mozambique.

The Comoros, which were granted independence by France 30 months ago, are destitute, disease-ridden and forgotten, even by African neighbors that had clamored for the islands' independence.

There are nine doctors for 300,000 Comorians and 50 per cent of the children on the volcanic archipelago die before the age of 5. The only dentist left the country two years ago and an outmoded travel guide advises: "If you fall seriously ill on the Comoros, fly to Paris."

The per capita annual income



Associated Press
U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton (right) speaks to press on arrival in Cairo from Israel yesterday as U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Hermann Elia looks on.

'Breakthrough' in Talks

Rhodesia Militants Said To Eye U.K.-U.S. Plan

By David B. Ottaway

RABAT, Malta, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Britain and the United States today reported a first breakthrough in their five-month-old effort to get the Patriotic Front of militant Rhodesian black nationalists to consider seriously the British-U.S. plan for a peaceful settlement of the Rhodesian conflict.

At the end of the first day of a British-convened conference here, both sides agreed that "serious" negotiations had finally begun. The talks adjourned earlier than expected this afternoon to give each party time to prepare more detailed proposals and counterproposals to be submitted at the next session, tomorrow morning.

The British Foreign Secretary David Owen and the U.S. Ambassador to the UN, Andrew Young, expressed some surprise and considerable pleasure at the unexpected turn of events here. The general expectation had been for the talks to bog down fairly rapidly because of the Patriotic Front's known strong opposition to many provisions of the British-U.S. plan.

A major snag in producing a joint declaration—which dates back to Mr. Sadat's meeting with Prime Minister Menachem Begin in the Suez Canal city of Ismailia on Christmas Day—has been the wording of the section dealing with the problem of the 1.1 million Palestinian Arabs living in the Israeli-occupied Arab lands of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip.

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Mr. Owen was also positive, remarking that there had been "no bitterness and no rancor." It could be he added, "the anger for eventually coming together in compromise and accommodation that I believe will be necessary in Rhodesia."

Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Patriotic Front, remarked that there was "a seriousness on both sides to move forward" in a search for an internationally acceptable solution to the 13-year-old dispute.

Conflicting sources said the atmosphere during the first two-hour session this morning and a shorter hour-long one in the afternoon was "very good."

"There was a serious delineation of the questions we are divided on and a decision that we ought to work the next day or two to see if we cannot work out our differences," he said.

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Duesseldorf's Lengthy War-Crimes Trial May Be the Last Big One

By Michael Getler

DUESSELDORF, Jan. 30 (UPI).—In the corridor outside a state courtroom here last week, a small group of West German high school students approached an elderly Polish woman and handed her some flowers.

"It was very touching," the woman's lawyer said. Moments earlier, she had described in the courtroom, largely empty except for the visiting students, about how Nazi guards at the Majdanek concentration camp near Lublin, Poland, had beaten and forced hundreds of Jewish children out of their barracks and into the gas chambers in the summer of 1942.

Soon, another scene took place in the same corridor.

One of the former guards on trial, Hildegard Leichter, 71, who was called "Bloody Birgitta" by the inmates, complained to newsmen that she was being unfairly treated.

Hiroshima Recalled

"Why don't they charge the Americans who dropped the atom bomb on Hiroshima with murder, too," she asked.

The events unfolding in the state court here are part of what is becoming the last, longest and most legally frustrating mass trial

Tshombe's Son Says Zaire Rising Is Under Way

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—The son of the late secessionist leader Moise Tshombe said yesterday an uprising had been launched against the government of Zaire in the former province of Katanga, now Shaba.

Jean Tshombe, in a statement issued here and published by the news agency Belga, said: "As we publish this declaration, the people of Lubumbashi (formerly Elisabethville) are in the process of rising against the Mobutu [See Below] regime."

There was no immediate clarification of what the uprising referred to by Mr. Tshombe entailed. He said that only the immediate resignation of President Mobutu could "raise the blood of the oppressed people of Congo-Kinshasa [Zaire]."

Zaire Denies Report

PARIS, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Zaire today denied that an uprising had broken out.

Zaire's state commissioner of minister for foreign affairs, Umberto di Lutete, said in a statement here: "We formally deny . . . that any new troubles have broken out in Zaire's region of Shaba. Peace reigns in Zaire and the only trouble could come from foreigners in neighboring countries, not from the patriotic inhabitants of Zaire within our national frontiers." Mr. di Lutete was accompanying President Mobutu on a private visit here.

Israelis View Freak Calf

TEL AVIV, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Hundreds of Israelis went to the village of Zefat near Jerusalem yesterday to see a newly born calf with three mouths, each of which has teeth, a tongue and lips.

of accused Nazi war criminals in the postwar era.

About 260,000 persons, mostly Jews, were exterminated at the Majdanek "death factory" in four wartime years. The trial of nine men and five women guards and officials charged with complicity in many of those deaths will probably take that long.

The trial began here in November, 1975. Lawyers estimate it may take a year and a half to complete. That would push it beyond even the original Nuremberg war crime trials, which ran from 1945 to 1949.

Trial Record

The West Germans have convicted almost 7,000 persons of war crimes since 1949 and almost 5,000 more are awaiting either sentencing or under investigation.

But the West German statute of limitations on war crimes takes effect next year, after which no new cases can be started. Therefore, the Majdanek proceedings are likely to be the last of the big ones.

The duration and pace of the Duesseldorf trial have caused new emotions and legal questions. Clever defense lawyers have intimidated witnesses on events that happened 35 years ago to the point where it is often hard to understand who is on trial. The presiding judge, although experienced and fair, is viewed by many lawyers as not as skilled as the defense lawyers. There is a serious question of whether any of the accused—most of whom are now in their 60s—will be judged if convicted, since appeals are certain.

"What's going on in Dusseldorf is a circus," said Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal in a telephone interview. Mr. Wiesenthal, who lives in Vienna, was instrumental in tracking down one of the most well-known defendants here: Hermine Braemester Ryan, 68, an Austrian-born woman who immigrated to Canada in 1948, married a U.S. citizen and settled down in Queens, New York City, in 1968, where Mr. Wiesenthal found her and began a nine-year battle with U.S. authorities to get her extradited.

The defense lawyers, Mr. Wiesenthal said, "have learned from the Baader-Meinhof lawyers the method for postponing everything," a reference to the delaying techniques used to defend West German terrorists.

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The plan calls for Prime Minister Smith



IRA WEAPONRY — Two members of the Irish Republican Army—one with an Armalite and the other with an M-60 machine gun—stand guard during ceremonies in Londonderry marking the sixth anniversary of the

shooting of six persons by British troops. A British official said the demonstration Sunday was "obviously a staged propaganda exercise" and added that the M-60 "is far superior to anything we have or are likely to be given."

Associated Press

News Analysis

Carter Turns to Television to Gain Support

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Dogged in recent weeks by on-camera mistakes and now the center of a serious tagging match among senior presidential advisers, President Carter's electronic image will flicker across the United States this week in search of public support and understanding.

Tonight he will be the presidential risk-taker, confronting a news conference. Wednesday night he will be the serious but friendly President, chatting beside the metaphorical fireside to explain the Panama Canal Treaty. By week's end he will become a ceremonial host and a visual symbol for news coverage of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit.

For much of the United States, resident Carter remains surprisingly undefined a year into his presidency. His video images form the most direct contract that many Americans have with the White House. For some, the residency increasingly is television.

"The presidency has become an ongoing series for television and the enormous amounts of time it has to fill up," said political marketing expert Jerry Rafshoon. Everybody else goes on taped TV like Barbara Walters and Walter Cronkite with a script in TelePromoTVs. Jimmy Carter is almost alone in doing live, spontaneous television today."

Good Public Policy

"It is good public policy for Americans to see their leader 'villified,'" said Barry Jagoda, a former TV producer who is President Carter's electronic-media adviser and who is far more demented than Mr. Rafshoon about "exposing the President to take through live appearances."

"It is also good television," Mr. Jagoda added. "People watching the space shots because they new each time something might go wrong and the astronauts could be burned up before their eyes. We want that kind of authenticity, that sense of natural vulnerability and of being at top of things."

Today much of the battle round and about President Carter has to focus on the vital question of format because of the new importance TV attaches to it.

A recommendation to the President on how he says something usually goes a long way toward deciding the perception of what he has said off the air, a fact that has not been lost on White House staffers.

A small but significant erosion of confidence in the President's performance rating measured by recent public opinion polls also frames the insiders' debate in more traditional terms:

The President is being told to use television and other public appearances to govern more effectively, to rally public support and thus to beat and reverse the erosion of public confidence.

Perils Involved

Ironically, the perils involved in treading television's highway have contributed to President Carter's recent public-perception problems. Since November, Mr. Carter has:

- Delivered a national address in energy that was declared by some critics to be the worst presidential speech ever made.

- Upset Egyptian President Sadat with a remark about "Palestinian statehood in a year-and-a-half interview."

- Let India's Prime Minister Moraji Desai know via a television microphone, which Mr. Carter thought was turned off, that a "cold and very blunt letter" would come the Prime Minister's way when Mr. Carter got back to Washington.

- Stumbled into a credibility dispute with the Washington press corps over his explanation of the firing of the U.S. attorney in Philadelphia, David Marston. That dispute could dominate today's regularly scheduled press conference.

- Delivered a State of the Union message which, at least in TV terms, sank without a trace. These mistakes and missed opportunities have helped re-

kindle an argument heard in the early stages of the Carter administration about the dangers of "over-exposure" and "television burn-out" if President Carter went on the air too often.

But all indications at the White House are that the President has decided that more television, not less, is part of the answer to his perception problem.

Mr. Jagoda, who works closely with President Carter's Press Secretary Judy Powell on television press conferences and interviews, clearly takes another approach to the presidential advertising firm.

His Washington operation is located two blocks from the White House, which he helped Mr. Carter capture with his media-advertising campaign in 1976.

"Carter doesn't use television enough," Mr. Rafshoon said. "Especially when he comes up against institutional resistance to his plans."

President Carter's decision to return to the White House Legal Library and a crackling fireide for Wednesday night's talk on the Panama Canal represents a boost for Mr. Rafshoon's strategy.

Reflecting his belief that "all politics is marketing," Mr. Rafshoon favors putting Mr. Carter in controlled, sympathetic environments and letting him guide the viewing nation through the complexity of issues in a chatty way.

Forced Appearance

Wednesday night's appearance was in fact forced on Mr. Carter by Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, who last week told

Carter for U.S.-Soviet Pact On Low-Orbit A-Satellites

(Continued from Page 1) further civilian settlements in occupied territory. He added he had not received a direct reply from Mr. Begin but noted the "indirect" information about it.

Mr. Carter also told critics in and out of Congress that rejection of any phase of his tax cuts and inflation-fighting programs could aggravate the nation's economic problems.

He said the success of his programs depends on "a very careful balance" between conflicting needs and priorities.

"To modify one element of a balanced plan can often destroy its balance and can aggravate our economic problem," he said.

Mr. Carter also defended his handling of the ouster of David Marston, a Republican, as U.S. attorney in Philadelphia. He said there was no conflict between the Marston dismissal and his campaign promises to take the appointment of prosecutors out of politics.

At the same time, Mr. Carter noted that the last Republican administration did not appoint Democrats to those posts.

Mr. Carter said he acted routinely in relaying to Attorney General Griffin Bell the request of Rep. Joshua Elberg, D-Pa., that the Marston ouster be expedited. He said he did not know at the time that Mr. Elberg was under investigation by Mr. Marston's office, although he had been told that the congressman's name had been raised in connection with an investigation.

The President said he gets 10 or 12 calls a day from members of Congress who want someone appointed or replaced.

"This was a routine matter for me, and I did not consider my taking the telephone call from Congressman Elberg or relaying his request to the attorney general to be ill-advised at all," he said.

Indeed, he said, under the same circumstances he would do the same thing now.

The President's opening statement seemed a rebuttal to critics in Congress who are dissatisfied with his income-tax cut and reform proposals, as well as business and labor leaders skeptical of the voluntary wage-price restraints he seeks as a means of controlling inflation.

Mr. Carter said his \$25-billion income-tax cut is designed to lead to the creation of nearly a million new jobs, and to cut unemployment below 6 per cent by the end of next year.

He said his tax reform proposals would leave \$8 billion to offset the cuts, and without them, the government could not afford the entire \$25-billion reduction.

On other topics, Mr. Carter said:

- He had no intention at this time of intervening in the coal strike by invoking strike-breaking provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, which would require miners to return to work for an 80-day cooling-off period.

- He had no intention of reinstating the so-called "tarroco" program, which permitted growers to bring Mexican laborers temporarily into the United States to work in the fields.

- He did not have "a map or a plan" detailing new boundaries between Israel and its neighbors.

- Farmers' demands for 100-per-cent parity would cost from \$20 billion to \$25 billion and create "extraordinarily high" prices for farm products. Parity of 100 per cent assures that a farmer's rate of profit will not fall below the rate that prevailed from 1910 to 1914.

- He deplored a Nazi demonstration in Skokie, Ill., but said that the demonstration was legal.

Floods in Argentina

SANTA FE, Argentina, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—More than 1,000 persons have been evacuated from their homes in central and northern Argentina because of flooding.

The President said he gets 10 or 12 calls a day from members of Congress who want someone appointed or replaced.

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ILO Employees

Vote on Pay Cut

To Save Jobs

GENEVA, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Employees at the International Labor Organization have been asked to accept a 10-per-cent pay cut to save the jobs of 150 persons about to be fired as a result of the U.S. withdrawal from the organization, a spokesman said.

A questionnaire has been handed out to the 2,000 ILO staff members asking "whether they would be prepared to accept a 10-per-cent cut," the spokesman said. The questionnaire also proposes alternative solutions such as shorter working time, he said.

If accepted, the pay cut would affect all employees, including the director-general. The spokesman said the staff has begun voting on the matter and the outcome of the poll should be known within two weeks.

The United States was the ILO's biggest contributor, and paid a quarter of its budget.

Mr. Jagoda, 33, has taken the adviser job into a far more important and visible one than his predecessors in the Nixon and Ford administrations using the title Media Advisor to the President to get a handle on cultural affairs and communications policy. He is said to have the best understanding of television as a medium of anyone who has ever worked in the White House.

Canada Law Chief Quits Cabinet Over Love Affair

OTTAWA, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—Solicitor General Francis Fox, Canada's highest ranking law officer, resigned from Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Cabinet today after revealing his extramarital affair with a married woman.

Mr. Fox, 38, who is married and a father, told the House of Commons that he was stepping down because the woman became pregnant and was forced to have an abortion.

He said that on admitting her to a hospital, he wrongly signed her husband's name to a medical document. He said before a packed House of Commons that the fact that he had signed the husband's name had become known recently.

Mr. Fox, his voice croaking with emotion, told a stunned House that he took full responsibility and said the incident had no effect on his conduct in the Cabinet. Mr. Trudeau immediately accepted the resignation.

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- He deplored a Nazi demonstration in Skokie, Ill., but said that the demonstration was legal.

Anti-Hijack Role For UN Opposed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—The head of an airline pilots' group said today that any international attempt to fight airplane hijackings should not be run by the United Nations lest it become "another forum for political bickering."

John O'Donnell, president of the Air Line Pilots Association, told the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee that "the United Nations has neither the will nor the means to effect any meaningful solution."

Instead, he said the only way to get international cooperation against terrorism is "strong unilateral and bilateral action by a few powerful nations." He said one provision in the anti-terrorism bill before the committee to have the United States list countries that shot terrorists was "a refreshing shot of honesty in the mendacious world of international politics."

Floods in Argentina

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The President's opening statement seemed a rebuttal to critics in Congress who are dissatisfied with his income-tax cut and reform proposals, as well as business and labor leaders skeptical of the voluntary wage-price restraints he seeks as a means of controlling inflation.

Temper Flare, Bullets Fly on Freeways

California's Fender-Benders Can Lead to Murder

By William Endicott

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—In Sacramento recently, during a fight prompted by a freeway lane change, a passenger in a pickup truck lifted a rifle from a rack in the back window of the truck and fatally shot the driver of the other vehicle.

As a result of a minor sideswiping incident on the Riverside Freeway in October, a passenger in one car was shot and killed by the driver of the other.

An irate motorist was shot and killed a month later in Los Angeles during an argument over a minor rush-hour traffic accident.

In San Jose, a young man was shot in the head and critically wounded after a passenger in his pickup truck got into an argument with a reckless driver, who pulled a gun and fired three shots.

Rising Road Violence

Whether caused by impatience, frustration, rudeness or meanness, an increasing number of arguments between motorists in California are erupting into violence. Veteran traffic officers say they have never seen anything like it.

"I was a motorcycle patrolman for 11 years, 1948 to 1959, in Los Angeles," A.A. Cooper, deputy commissioner of the California Highway Patrol, said. "I can't remember the incidents of courtesy, let alone violence, like we have now."

Much of the blame is attributed by those who have studied the problem to television commercials and programs that stress themes of exaggerated masculinity pride-machismo—and some self-awareness courses that emphasize individual assertion over concern for others.

"There is no hard evidence for any of this stuff," Christina Maslach, an assistant professor of psychology at the University of California at Berkeley, said. "But I think people often feel more powerful in a car and social controls are less present."

"And the more popular self-awareness books carry very much of a self-centered orientation. The idea is not to care about what other people think. To a certain

extent that's healthy, but on the other hand it's a put-down of other people, a lack of concern. And it's ripping at the social glue."

In a study at the University of California at Davis, a psychiatrist, Dr. Joe Tupin, said that it was found that people with ag-

gressive impulses "frequently . . . go for a drive for release when they get upset. They get into a minor situation on the freeway and explode."

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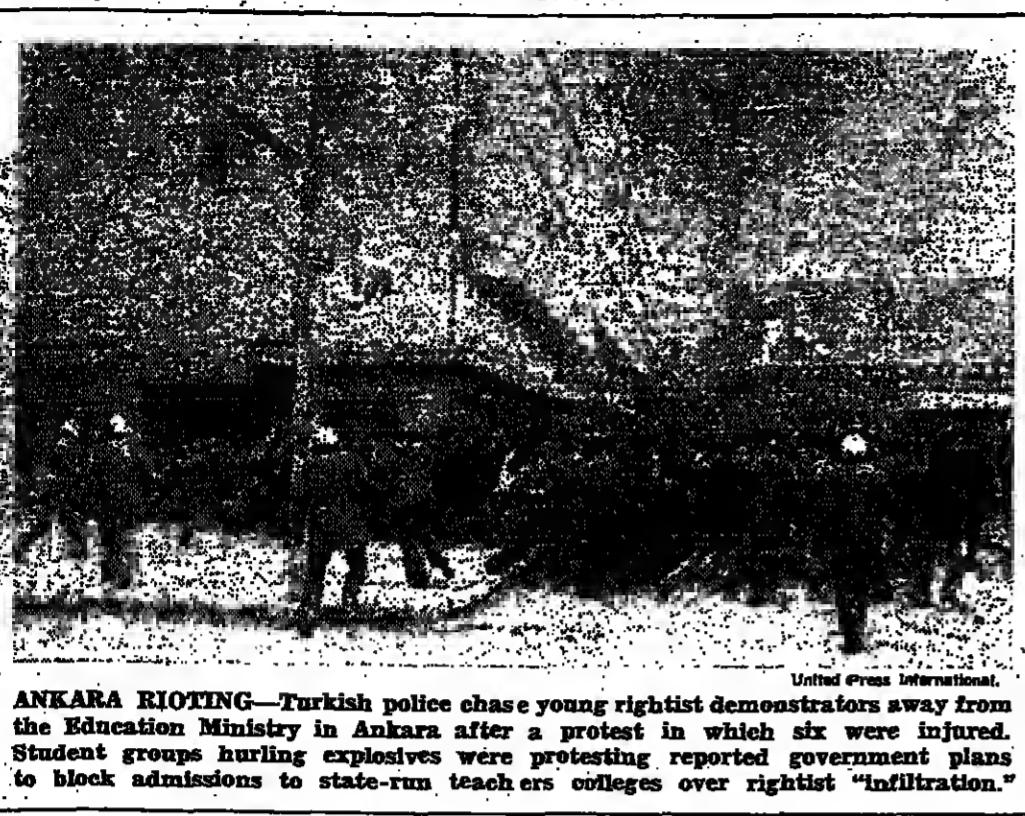
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ANKARA RIOTING—Turkish police chase young rightist demonstrators away from the Education Ministry in Ankara after a protest in which six were injured. Student groups hurling explosives were protesting reported government plans to block admissions to state-run teachers' colleges over rightist "infiltration."

Brooking Papers a Warning to NATO

Study Says Europe Is Open to Soviet Air Blitz

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—

The Soviet Air Force's modernization during the last two decades has left Western Europe vulnerable to a "devastating" air attack and requires countermeasures by NATO, according to a document on Soviet air power

by Ronald Berman, a research associate at the Brookings Institution.

Mr. Berman's study said that the Atlantic Alliance "must take measures to protect those resources that are likely to be the primary targets of initial Soviet air attacks: air bases, nuclear storage sites and command and control centers."

"More weapons systems for air defense are needed; ways must be devised to repair runways rapidly; planes must be prepared to disperse aircraft, and a great number of and more durable shelters must be built for aircraft and reserve stocks."

Implicit in the 82-page report is a tough criticism of NATO's defenses and planning to counter a Soviet air attack. It urges strong steps by the West because

the role of the air force has changed, however," the report said. "The appearance in the late 1960s and early 1970s of new military hardware—such as the MiG-23 Flanker, MiG-27 Flogger, D, Su-17 Fitter C and Su-19 Farmer ground-attack planes, the Mi-24 Hind attack helicopters, the helicopter cruiser Moskva used for anti-submarine warfare, the aircraft carrier Kiev with Yak-36 Forger vertical takeoff and landing aircraft—marked the transition of the air forces to a balanced force capable of performing a variety of basic military tasks."

Soviet aircraft, the report pointed out, are now capable of launching a "devastating" attack on NATO air bases and nuclear storage areas in the opening days of a European war.

New Approach

Significantly, the report notes that Soviet air advances—and the equipment deployed on Soviet planes—may be an indication of a new approach by the Soviet Union to tactical nuclear warfare in Europe.

Perhaps to preserve the Soviet homeland from a retaliatory nuclear attack, the Soviet Union has apparently decided not to rely solely on nuclear systems for tactical use. As an alternative, the report foresees massive Soviet and Warsaw Pact non-nuclear air strikes against NATO air bases and nuclear storage areas in Central Europe, thus assuring the mobility of Soviet ground forces and depriving NATO of its nuclear option.

The Soviet Union may no longer plan for an inevitable rapid escalation to the use of nuclear weapons at the outset of war in Europe," the report says. "The forces built in the early 1960s for a short nuclear conflict have been modernized at considerable cost, and today the Russians, armed for the first time to fight a modern non-nuclear war, would not be compelled to immediately escalate to nuclear war."

According to the report, NATO must now assume that Soviet planners envisage an intense con-

Offshore Oil Sale Barred in Boston

BOSTON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Federal District Judge Arthur Garrity Jr. has issued a preliminary injunction delaying an auction, set for tomorrow in New York, of 155 offshore oil and gas exploration leases on the Georges Bank, one of the world's richest fishing grounds.

Judge Garrity thus supported an attempt by Massachusetts and a coalition of environmental and commercial fishing groups to delay the sale until stricter environmental safeguards are enacted. He said that the "irreparable harm" that might result from the sale would be greater than the effects of a temporary delay.

The Department of the Interior and lawyers for the 11 major oil concerns that had attempted to block the injunction are expected to appeal Judge Garrity's decision.

Belgian Magistrate Gets 20-Year Term

GHENT, Belgium, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—A court in Ghent has sentenced one of the city's investigating magistrates to 20 years at hard labor after convicting him of attempting to murder his wife.

Guy Jaspers, 45, who had been a leading candidate for king's prosecutor in Ghent before his two-month trial, was alleged to have paid some associates to kill his wife by tampering with her car in 1975. On Friday, he was found not guilty of a charge of actually killing his wife, who drowned in a bathtub at home in 1976.

Hungary to Show Crown

BUDAPEST, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—The Crown of St. Stephen, restored to Hungary after more than 30 years of exile in the United States, went on public view at the National Museum here today.

of Soviet air advances. The report reflects in large part the Carter and Ford administration thinking and budget planning with regard to defense priorities.

Conceptual Change

Mr. Berman noted that in the early 1960s, the Soviet Union viewed air power largely in defensive terms—to defend air bases, communications lines and headquarters in Europe.

"The role of the air force has changed, however," the report said. "The appearance in the late 1960s and early 1970s of new military hardware—such as the MiG-23 Flanker, MiG-27 Flogger, D, Su-17 Fitter C and Su-19 Farmer ground-attack planes, the Mi-24 Hind attack helicopters, the helicopter cruiser Moskva used for anti-submarine warfare, the aircraft carrier Kiev with Yak-36 Forger vertical takeoff and landing aircraft—marked the transition of the air forces to a balanced force capable of performing a variety of basic military tasks."

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Tim McCoy Dies; Actor-Cowboy Won TV Award

NOGALES, Ariz., Jan. 30 (AP).—Tim McCoy, 87, the actor-cowboy in the huge white hat, died yesterday at the Fort Huachuca Military Hospital where he was being treated for a heart ailment.

Mr. McCoy began working as a cowboy at the age of 15 and appeared in 88 movies, most of them Westerns.

Mr. McCoy, a Michigan native, went from the Wyoming range to Wild West shows, the silent screen, talkies, television and then back to the Wild West show, before retiring in 1976.

He also was an author, intent on debunking many of the myths surrounding Western heroes. During World War I he was a Lieutenant colonel in the infantry. He knew Indian sign language and caught the eye of a Hollywood scout who got him a leading role in the motion picture "The Covered Wagon."

He won an Emmy for his "Tim McCoy Show" on television and then went on a Wild West show circuit, playing in such arenas as New York's Madison Square Garden.

Henri Glineur

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30 (AP).—Henri Glineur, the founder of the Belgian Communist party, which ousted him in 1963 because of his pro-Chinese stance, has died at the age of 78, party sources announced today.

Mr. Glineur founded the small Belgian party in 1921. It never played a significant role in the country's politics. Mr. Glineur was arrested by the Nazis in 1942 and spent the rest of the war in concentration camps.

Fear Harm to Health, Property

Minnesota Farmers Harass Power Company Survey Crews

By Douglas E. Kneeland

LOWRY, Minn., Jan. 30 (NYT).—Scores of farmers and their wives gather almost every morning these days in the old, two-story fire hall in this snow-swept western Minnesota village to vent their anger over the high-voltage power lines for which surveyors are preparing the way across their

of Minneapolis is building the 400-kilovolt lines 427 miles from a generating plant under construction near a strip mine in Underwood, N.D., to Delano, near Minneapolis and St. Paul, looks at it differently.

"We literally have 1 million people in this state who depend on us for power," he said, "and if the lines aren't built, there are going to be a lot of people without any lights. Say there are 1,000 protesters—and their rights should be protected—but they're a small minority and what about the rights of the other people?"

The battle here is an old one, carried on through public hearings and the courts almost since the power cooperatives announced plans in 1973 to build the lines.

But since the state supreme court ruled in September that the power cooperatives could go ahead

with their plan, the farmers appear even more determined.

Lowry, a village of 250 residents 150 miles northwest of Minneapolis, is an unlikely setting for the protests. But 100 to 500 farmers and their supporters have been jamming its quiet streets almost daily as they arrive from the surrounding dairy and grain country to plan their next moves.

Last Monday, more than 1,000 descended on the capital in St. Paul, many aboard buses paid for by merchants here and in neighboring towns. They went to urge legislators to vote for a moratorium on the power lines until a science court proposed by Gov. Rudy Perpich could determine whether the 400-kilovolt, direct-current lines were a threat to their health or that of their livestock. About 40 protesters slept in the capitol overnight.

Moral Weight

The cooperatives, after initial opposition, agreed to the science court, whose findings, while not legally binding, would be expected to have some moral weight. Leaders of the farmers at first agreed but their supporters voted to reject the idea unless it included a moratorium, which the utilities said they would not accept.

The Public Self-Defense Committee—formerly the Workers' Defense Committee—said that local council elections to be held Sunday conflicted with provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which requires signatory states to guarantee their citizens "an active and passive electoral right in honest elections."

With the science court proposal stalled, the farmers, who say that they fear a buildup of electrical charges from the lines in their fences or equipment, in addition to the problems they see in maneuvering their machinery and irrigating equipment around the lines' towers, have accelerated their protest. Many local officials have agreed with the farmers, including David Nelson, the county prosecutor, who resigned

his \$12,000-a-year part-time job recently rather than oppose the protesters in court.

The protests have, for the most part, been nonviolent. The other day, for example, as about 50 protesters, two of them carrying U.S. flags, met a like number of highway patrolmen in a snowy field, they sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." A holding patrolman doffed his head and cap and sang with them. Then two protesters walked intentionally across the surveyors' line of sight and submitted to arrest.

"I'm just blown away by the things people are learning, the connections they're making," said George Crocker, a former anti-Vietnam protester from Minneapolis who served time in federal prison for draft resistance and is now helping the farmers. "People who never thought they'd be carrying an American flag in a march over the whole lives are out." But then, I never thought I'd be carrying an American flag in a march over the whole lives are out."

Polish Dissidents Say Vote Violates Pact

WARSAW, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—A Polish dissident group said today that Poland was violating an International Human Rights pact it had signed by holding elections in which all candidates came from only one organization, the Communist party.

The Public Self-Defense Committee—formerly the Workers' Defense Committee—said that local council elections to be held Sunday conflicted with provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which requires signatory states to guarantee their citizens "an active and passive electoral right in honest elections."

Illinois High Court Again Backs Nazis

CHICAGO, Jan. 30 (AP).—The Illinois Supreme Court dismissed a suit today filed by survivors of World War II concentration camps that sought to bar a march by Nazis through Skokie, Ill.

The court ruling was the second major victory for the National Socialist party of America in four days. The State Supreme Court ruled Friday that the Nazis have a right to parade and display swastikas in a predominantly Jewish suburb of Chicago.

Zulu Chief Urges Election Boycott At Soweto Rally

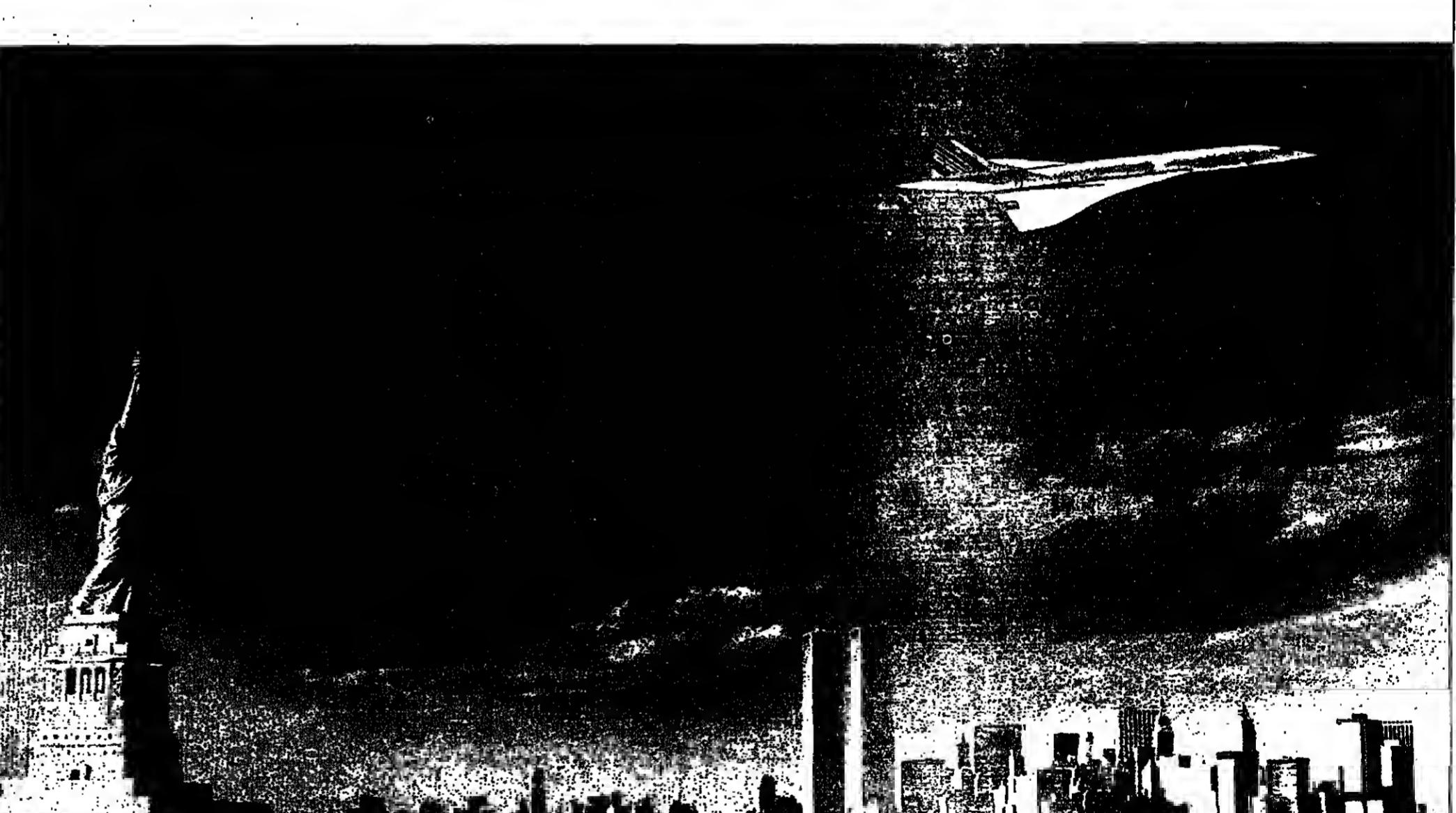
JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Gasha Buthelezi, 49,

chief minister of KwaZulu, the Zulu homeland, told thousands of cheering blacks yesterday to boycott white-sponsored elections and called for black solidarity in the first open-air meeting held in Soweto in 18 months. The chief, leader of South Africa's 5.5 million Zulus, the largest black group, spoke for three hours. Police reported no incidents at the rally. An estimated 15,000 blacks turned out to hear the spirited Zulu chief, on his first visit to Soweto since 1978, when he addressed a rally just before widespread riots. He urged Sowetans to ignore Community Council elections being held next month.

As he spoke, the crowd chanted "Amazulu," the Zulu word for freedom. His arm in a black-power salute, the chief at one point shouted: "Amazulu in our lifetime!"

"It is a betrayal for people to take part in the elections while the leader of Soweto's Committee of 10, Dr. Nthato Motlana, and his committee are incarcerated," Chief Buthelezi said. The Committee of 10 was a group of prominent black civic leaders who last year drew up a blueprint for Soweto self-rule. Its leaders were jailed on Oct. 19 in a nationwide crackdown on opponents of apartheid. Chief Buthelezi was allowed to speak to Soweto on the understanding that he would only discuss the election.

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Opening Japan's Economy

Ten thousand tons of beef, 45,000 tons of oranges, 4,000 tons of citrus juice—these were the only hard numbers in the joint statement produced by the recent trade talks between the United States and Japan. They are to be quotas for imports into Japan. Although they represent large increases over the existing quotas (a 10-fold increase for beef) they are scarcely a bonanza for even one Texas or California county. Yet they signify a greater willingness by Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic party to confront powerful domestic agricultural interests. They are tokens of a promised resolve to open more important sectors of Japan's economy to foreign competition.

* * *

Thus, on the whole, the agreement between Robert Strauss, the Carter administration's special trade representative, and Nobuhiko Ushiba, his Japanese counterpart, seems to represent a victory for those in Japan who realize that, like it or not—and many Japanese do not like it—their country must play a leading role in expanding the international economy. If the Fukuda government can make good on the intentions now expressed, there will be a real chance to head off pressures for protectionism in the United States.

Tokyo has reiterated its commitment to the goal of 7 per cent economic growth in 1978, up from 5 per cent last year. It says it will make "all reasonable efforts" over the next two years to balance Japan's current accounts with the rest of the world, eliminating the \$15-billion surplus amassed in 1977. And it outlines, in generalities, what some of these obviously desirable efforts would be—tariff reductions, quota eliminations, eased customs procedures, looser currency controls and assistance to U.S. firms eager to sell in Japan.

But, it has been pointed out, the opening and growth of Japan's economy entails not only governmental decisions but myriad decisions by myriad private persons and corporations. Some require dramatic change in deeply rooted styles of life and business. Not

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

even the presumed power of "Japan, Inc."—the partnership of Japanese business and government—may suffice to achieve the Strauss-Ushiba goals. That would be the case even if they were enthusiastically embraced by all leading Japanese political elements. They are not, so the going will be more difficult still.

Moreover, Japan will feel continuing pressure from the European Community as well as the United States. The Common Market countries also have an adverse trade balance with Tokyo. They will be quick to demand the same access to the Japanese market that the United States will receive. And they will deserve it.

* * *

Given the large disparity between Japanese sales in this country and U.S. sales in Japan, the Carter administration was right to aim for lower Japanese barriers instead of higher U.S. barriers to trade. But there is a danger of expecting too much from a resolution of the present difficulties with Japan. In the long run, the main competition against U.S. producers of steel and TV sets and other industrial goods won't be Japan but other countries, with lower labor costs, which have already moved in on textiles and apparel. They, too, will want access to Japan's domestic market. For both the United States and Japan, therefore, difficult—and similar—problems of industrial adjustment lie ahead. In the short run, meanwhile, if Japan achieves the ambitious objectives outlined in the Strauss-Ushiba statement, it will be because of a general improvement in the world economy, and not simply because of the promised measures. Strauss and his colleagues in the Treasury and State Departments surely know this.

Their difficult task in the coming months will be to persuade Congress to take a long view of the Tokyo pledges. Opening Japan's insular economy is not a process of a year or two. For the moment, what counts is the direction more than the length of the stride. And the direction is right.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Countries' Environments

A fierce quarrel has broken out within the Carter administration, as you may have noticed, over environmental regulation of certain U.S. exports. Suppose the Export-Import Bank, a federal agency, finances the sale of nuclear equipment to another country. Should the Ex-Im Bank have to write an environmental impact statement—one that would be subject to attack in U.S. courts? A lot of countries would regard that as infringement of their sovereignty.

* * *

But suppose, again, that U.S. foreign aid buys pesticides for an agricultural development project in an undeveloped country. Does the United States have an obligation to tell the recipient what it knows about the environmental effects of those pesticides? Most Americans would say that it does and, in fact, the Agency for International Development already requires environmental statements for its projects.

The President's Council on Environmental Quality is leading the campaign to apply U.S. environmental law to some exports—that the federal government subsidizes or leases. The opposition comes mainly from the State Department and the Ex-Im Bank. One thing that they fear is repeated collisions with other governments over regulatory authority. When the United States started to run preliminary environmental studies on the proposed gas line from Alaska down through the Yukon to the Midwest, Canada tactfully told the U.S. experts to stay on their own side of the border. Canada thinks, with some reason, that its own standards are at least as high as this country's.

Another fear is litigation tying up decisions on exports, and embroiling foreign buyers in the U.S. courts. The Council on Environmental Quality reflects a tradition of public-interest lawyering that considers the threat of litigation essential to strict en-

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Aid in the Melting Pot

Development aid seems threatened by stalemate of the "North-South Dialogue," which is not to be resuscitated in its existing form. Yet the subject has lost nothing of its urgency. The fact is that the industrialized nations are showing decreasing inclination to step up their contributions to development aid in view of their tightening

financial situation. Experience has shown that there is a genuine resistance to steady expansion of development aid, and the appointment of the new "Brandt commission" will not alter that fact. There is a very real danger that the commission will degenerate into a propaganda forum in which conflicts of interests will be papered over rather than resolved.

—From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 31, 1948

PARIS.—The Figaro states that the upper lake in the Bois de Boulogne has just been cleaned out, and has been partly emptied for the purpose. The operation brought to light a much larger number of fish than were known to exist. According to the Figaro the lake contains, not only quantities of gudgeon and tench, but also Rhine salmon, which not only thrive in the water, but spawn near the artificial rockwork. During the cleaning-out process, many large fish, such as silvery trout and golden carp, sprang over the barrier.

Fifty Years Ago

January 31, 1923

LONDON.—Field Marshal Earl Haig, commander-in-chief of the British Armies on the Western front from 1915 to 1919, collapsed while undressing at midnight last night and died within a few minutes. Earl Haig was 68 years old, and his death, which occurred at his brother-in-law's London home, was attributed to heart disease consequent upon the excessive strain of his war years. It is probable that the field marshal will be buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, alongside the Duke of Wellington.



OLIPHANT—Los Angeles Times © 1974

Italy's Communists: 'Abandon Ship'

By Claire Sterling

ROME—The Italian Communists contend, and many other people agree, that only they can save the country now. But how would they go about it exactly?

The case of the late Andreotti government doesn't anger well. Though born of necessity, that is not what it died of. It was killed off deliberately when Communist leaders realized that even so modest a venture in collusion with the establishment was playing hell with their party.

The Andreotti experiment lasted 17 months. A minority Christian Democratic Cabinet, in a Parliament with no workable majority, it came into being when the Communists agreed not to vote against it, and passed away when they decided not to go on not voting against it. (The smaller Liberal, Republican, Social Democratic and Socialist parties did the same, but counted incomparably less.)

Deadlock

What made the Communists suddenly junk a government getting more done than most whose elaborate six-party program they had helped to draft and warmly endorsed barely five months before became distastefully clear only after the event. What they had made them do was that Italy could no longer be governed without them. As a consequence, Italy is no longer being governed at all. In a deadlock that could last for months several urgent reforms have been frozen midway through their parliamentary passage: a comprehensive medical care and health law which Italians have dreamed of for years; a fair rent law they've been dreaming of since the war, and a bill giving the police special powers to cope with terrorist violence—which the Communists had approved in the six-party program, and have kept bottled up in parliamentary committee ever since. Predictably, meanwhile, the emergency goes on getting worse.

Though Italy is not quite as desperately close to a crack-up as some interested parties make out, it is certainly in a lot of trouble. It has the highest incidence of political terrorism in the world, the highest inflation in Europe (though reduced by a quarter last year), and the highest number of unemployed in Europe (1.6 million, three-quarters of them under 30). It owes \$20 billion abroad, while its budget deficit has doubled in a year to over \$30 billion. Its productivity is half, and labor costs per unit double, the Common Market average. It is nevertheless the only industrial nation where real wages went up 7 per cent last year, on top of a 25-per-cent automatic, indexed increase to keep up with living costs. The majority of its larger factories are operating at half capacity, while forbidden by law and the unions to lay off workers with nothing to do; and many or most state-controlled industries would go under tomorrow if not for prodigal state handouts.

As for nuclear exports, safety standards are far too important to be left to the ambiguous and unsettled provisions of U.S. environmental law. When U.S. reactors go to countries with no great depth of technical experience, they need to be accompanied by the most explicit safeguards. That is the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's job. The present attempt to take the environmental law abroad is grounded in the environmental organizations' suspicion that the NRC tends to tilt in favor of the nuclear industry. The remedy to those suspicions does not lie in the slow and uncertain processes of the federal courts. It lies in the White House. That's what the country has a President for.

* * *

Yawning Deficit

These are terrible problems, but they certainly can't all be blamed on Andreotti's government. Political terrorism from the extreme left especially, if anything directed more virulently against the Communists themselves than the ruling Christian Democrats. Nine-tenths of the yawning state deficit is caused by inflated state payrolls and pensions, constantly swelling on the insistence of heavily Communist-influenced trade unions. Grotesque distortions in the economy are only partly the result

of 30 years under Christian Democratic misrule; the other part is the fault of a rigidly protectionist unionized workers' caste, taking care of its own at the expense of the taxpayers, the working south and the unemployed.

Yet throughout these 17 months the Communists (and Socialists, to be fair) have demonstrably dragged their feet on effective anti-terrorist measures. Communist leaders have promised a medium-term blueprint to restructure the economy, only to come up with a 120-page instant-happiness brochure which deserved no attention and got none. The six-party program, in which they had a very large voice indeed, promised terrific reforms of practically everything in the distant future, but thoughtfully avoided mentioning a single navel-gazing issue affecting organized labor. The Communists' most spectacular success, in those programmatic negotiations, was in talking the Christian Democrats into divvying up on power posts and patronage in RAI-TV, the state radio-television network; in large and strategic banks such as the Monte dei Paschi di Siena; in control over welfare and credit institutions; transferred from Rome to local and regional governments. The Communists' most spectacular failure, on the other hand, was in the area where they could supposedly do the most good.

Communist leaders have obviously recognized the need for something resembling Great Britain's Social Contract: wage restraints, mass layoffs where necessary, more work and less absenteeism in exchange for less inflation, more jobs, and more social equity all around. Party labor leaders like Luciano Lama have undeniably tried hard to head Italian workers in that direction. But the fact remains that wages went up 22 per cent overall last year. Implacable worker resistance keeps blocking redundancy layoffs. Bankrupt state industries keep getting bailed out at colossal cost, on the insistence of riotous workers. The state-owned Alfasud car factory,

symbol of so many dashed hopes for the dismembered south, is still losing \$10 million a year, while union leaders were helpless to prevent 73 wildcat mini-strikes there in 1974. Lama himself could not persuade the workers of Fiat, Italy's biggest private industry and foreign currency earner, to put in six Saturdays of overtime in order to fill a huge export order this winter. Neither could he dissuade 200,000 metalworkers from marching on Rome last November with demands that no Italian government could meet in times like these. It was when Lama also failed to prevent a call for a nationwide general strike, issued by the whole confederation of Catholic, Social Democratic, Republican, Socialist and Communist unions, that the Communist party changed overnight from the Andreotti government's friend and edict to its executioner.

The blunt truth is that, in this first experimental stage on the way to full Catholic-Communist collaboration—Berlinguer's historic compromise—the Communists could not do what they claim they alone can do: deliver the working-class. Their efforts so far have met with sullen or openly outraged resistance on the shop floor, alienated leftist students, and run into such hard-edged criticism from Stalinist old-timers (and not only old-timers) inside the party that its general secretary, Enrico Berlinguer, was forced into sensational retreat.

Ultimatum

To allay bitter suspicion of a sellout in these quarters, Berlinguer is insisting now on a jump from the very first to the very last stage of his proposed historic compromise: participation in the government. Acceptance so soon of an ultimatum so impudent from a party whose shady past is still a vivid memory and whose recent performance has been less than altogether convincing—for a traditionally ruling Christian Democratic party with an explicit electoral mandate to the contrary, might well tear apart this Catholic party. Maybe that would save Berlinguer, but would it save the country?

Letters

Mideast Impasse

Is President Carter really doing a service to Israel, let alone to the search for peace in the Middle East, by repeatedly insisting that he has no intention of imposing a settlement (which must include of course effective safeguards for Israel's security)? They should be urging Washington to accept the onus of telling Israel publicly (private admissions will not do) that it has got to accept the international consensus which has now emerged regarding a peace settlement. They should be urging Washington to accept the onus of telling Israel publicly (private admissions will not do) that it has got to accept the international consensus which has now emerged regarding a peace settlement. In particular, Israel must accept the need for a virtually total withdrawal from the occupied territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and for recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, including self-determination. That would be an act of responsible leadership by America for which everyone should be grateful, but most of all the Israelis. It is the only way to extricate them from the impasse into which their success in war and their susceptibility to political manipulation have led them. It would be an act of wise friendship if the British Prime Minister and other European leaders were to command this action to President Carter and encourage and support him in carrying it out.

This spells tragedy for Israel and its people, as well as for the Palestinians and other Arabs of the Middle East. Unless Israel can somehow be saved from itself, sooner or later there will be a holocaust with scores perhaps hundreds of thousands of civilians bombed to death in Tel Aviv, Cairo and other Middle Eastern cities. And all for what? For the pursuit of demands which nearly everyone outside Israel believes to be wrong. Demands which are in no way essential to Israel and which no government of Israel ventured to assert until victory in the 1967 war gave a filip to those ideas of territorial expansion and racial superiority

which are inherent in Zionist ideology.

True friends of Israel ought to be urging the Carter administration to abandon its inhibitions about imposing a settlement (which must include of course effective safeguards for Israel's security). They should be urging Washington to accept the onus of telling Israel publicly (private admissions will not do) that it has got to accept the international consensus which has now emerged regarding a peace settlement. In particular, Israel must accept the need for a virtually total withdrawal from the occupied territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and for recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, including self-determination. That would be an act of responsible leadership by America for which everyone should be grateful, but most of all the Israelis. It is the only way to extricate them from the impasse into which their success in war and their susceptibility to political manipulation have led them. It would be an act of wise friendship if the British Prime Minister and other European leaders were to command this action to President Carter and encourage and support him in carrying it out.

Regarding the proposed name: the word "anti" is un-American and prohibition revives unpleasant memories. I suggest "Clean Blood" as the campaign's name and aim.

JORGE KERRAZURIZ
Banco Central de Chile
Geneva

Smoke Signals

As a taxpayer I protest HEW Secretary Joseph Califano's \$25-million "anti-smoking" campaign.

I would like to propose a more effective and economical plan: all smokers be made to wear armbands embossed with a yellow finger.

This practice would facilitate recognition of the offenders and all men, women and children wearing the armband would be prohibited from holding public office, practicing medicine and owning or operating stores. It would also bar them from using public transportation or entering public bars, restaurants, clubs or restaurants.

Regarding the proposed name: the word "anti" is un-American and prohibition revives unpleasant memories. I suggest "Clean Blood" as the campaign's name and aim.

P.J. MURRAY.
Cascais, Portugal

Distinct Forms Emerging

West African Nations Search for Democracy

By John Darnton

ACCRA, Ghana.—In the decade

that followed the rush to independence of black African states, beginning with Ghana in 1957, Western observers looked on in dismay as, one after another, democracies toppled to military juntas or degenerated into despots such as Equatorial Guinea, where, according to reports last week, thousands of people have been executed by the regime of President Macias Nguema Biyogo. The parliamentary model devised in London and Paris, it seemed, bore as little relation to political realities in the nascent states as their boundaries, drawn up in European stereotypes and country houses, did to their ethnic composition.

Now, as black Africa enters its third decade of self-rule, what is surprising is not the number of states with strong, even authoritarian governments. On a map they form a solid block running from north to south and east to west. Of the 50 members of the Organization of African Unity, only three—Gambia, Botswana and Mauritius—can be said to have a functioning multiparty electoral system.

Instead, what is surprising is how strongly the movement for party politics before 1972, the new Constitution would outlaw parties altogether and have candidates simply run on their own merits. This unique "no-party" state is suited to Ghana's tribal conditions in which village elders select their chiefs, the general contends. His opponents fear that it is all a ruse that will allow him to come to power by running for president.

Upper Volta, whose military government is perhaps the most benevolent in Africa, will probably be the first to see civilians in office. On Oct. 1, it lifted a ban on political parties that had lasted since May 1974. A few weeks ago, 70 per cent of the electorate voted for civilian government in a referendum and five months from now legislative and presidential elections will take place. Mindful of the dangers of "over-pluralism," the Constitution stipulates that only three parties may sit in the assembly. Since seven parties formed themselves to compete in the referendum the scramble to come in among the top three is intense.

Artificial

It is in Senegal, however, that the first significant election takes place. Next month, President Leopold S. Senghor, who has towered over all contenders for power since independence in 1960, is standing for election. In theory—but only in theory—he could lose. Since March 1976, President Senghor has been edging toward a multiparty state. To some degree, the experiment is artificial since President Senghor has not only set down how many parties will exist but even what their respective ideologies should be, reserving the large middle ground democratic socialism, for his own faction. Critics see this as a means of manufacturing a straw-man opposition. But others argue that President Senghor, a man renowned for his intellect, is attempting to shape a viable system of opposing parties with definable viewpoints for the time when he will retire.

The days of the coup d'état are not over in Africa but politics are by no means dead. Democracies in a new form, like coups, may prove to be contagious. These indemnification and expropriation payment agreements with the copper companies amounted to \$79.7 million, of which \$75.1 million were paid cash and the rest was agreed to be paid during a period of 10 years. The article could have confused the reader as this point is not clear and undoubtedly it has been an important fact in convincing Exxon to invest in Chile today.

Regarding the proposed name: the word "anti" is un-American and prohibition revives unpleasant memories. I suggest "Clean Blood" as the campaign's name and aim.

JORGE KERRAZURIZ.
Banco Central de Chile
Geneva

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FASHION

Daughter Unlike Mother When It Comes to Clothes

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 30 (IHT).—When it comes to fashion, Princess Grace and Princess Caroline are not like mother, like daughter.

Princess Grace, who once said that her favorite virtue is "good manners," reflects this attitude in her clothes. The image she projects is invariably glamorous but in a safe, classic and conservative way. She wears little makeup and no nail polish. She has managed through the years to be the best-looking woman in any given room not just because of her classic features but because of a sort of inner radiance, rather than extravagant fashion flair.

Behind it all, there is a sensible woman who knew when to get out of the fashion rat race and is not afraid to admit that she likes clothes "that hide my bad points" and show off my good points." She wears clothes by Dior or Gree but also seamstresses make simple clothes for her, such as skirts and blouses. Princess Caroline is another story. Here is a star quality that has photographers hanging from the chandeliers every time she turns around.

Close friends describe her as strong-willed, full of *joli de vivre*. All of which show through her clothes. A tall, well-built girl with pretty shoulders that she does not mind showing, Princess Caroline has never gone for the coy, pretty, demure look. She went from being a schoolgirl in harem and skirt to a sophisticated, young fashion adventurer.

According to her mother, she

showed early fashion interest. When hot pants turned up in Monte Carlo, she asked her mother for permission to wear them. The answer was no—which may explain why Caroline, except for jeans, rarely, if ever, wears slacks.

Although her wedding dress will reportedly be made by Dior, Princess Caroline has been shopping around the ready-to-wear racks. One of her earliest nightclub pictures shows her in a Chloé dress, the neckline plunging deeply to expose a dazzling décolletage. At a recent Maxim's party, while her mother was in a no-frill, white silk Dior evening suit, Princess Caroline was wearing pink silk pajamas by Angelo Tarlazzi.

The latter has been a favorite lately since she also bought his black silk, kerchief dress that dips to one side, as well as his black silk kerchief dress that lace-edged black silk skirt. But she also goes to less expensive designers, such as Christian Audard, from whom she bought big, bouffant skirts.

She also likes Saint Laurent Rive Gauche clothes, judging from the outfit she wore both at Longchamp's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe and at a Lanvin dinner party last week. Taller than most, she carries the tippy look well.

The most striking difference between Princess Grace and her daughter is their hair style. Princess Grace has always worn her hair in carefully controlled styles or, lately, beribboned braids. Princess Caroline looks smash-



Sipa Press

CHANGING TIMES—Princess Caroline and her mother, Princess Grace, above left, in 1975 in Monte Carlo. At right, the princess (in evening pajamas by Angelo Tarlazzi) and her fiancé, Philippe Junot, at a party last week at Maxim's.

ing with her hair soft and silky but she has experimented lately with the natural and even the crinkly, waffled look.

With her wedding set for late June, Princess Caroline for the first time looked at Ungaro's couture collection. Dior's designer, Marc Bohan, who knows both women well, said, "They're totally different. Princess Grace dresses in function of her rank, of her

position. She has very set tastes. We keep doing more or less the same things, especially the colors.

She likes soft pastels, with a little mauve in summer. I try to get her to wear more black, because I think it suits her."

"Princess Caroline is typical of her generation. She is more spontaneous, has more fantasy. She doesn't like violent colors, either,

although she can take red. Outside of big Monte Carlo galas, her life is geared to more casual occasions, such as bistro dinners and drinks at Castel's and Répine's."

"I would say both of them are interested in clothes, in looking good without being fashion nuts."

BOOKS:

Oxford Press Celebrates 500th in the Black

By William Tuohy

OXFORD, England—Publisher D. M. Davin sipped a cup of tea in his modest, book-clad office at the Oxford University Press headquarters here, smiled, and said:

"We bookmakers have more in common with bookies than you might imagine. London bookies are concerned with odds. So are we."

"We have to choose books that will further the cause of learning and scholarship. But we must also print books that make money. The Oxford Press has to finance itself. We get no subsidy from the university."

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The soprano Jessye Norman will be soloist with the Orchestre à l'Opéra Feb. 2, 3 and 4 at the Opéra des Champs-Elysées with George Szell conducting a program that includes "Cœurs à l'âme Celeste" and "Poème sur l'air" by Olivier Messiaen, who will be 70 this year and excerpts from Wagner's "Die Walküre" and the "Liebestod" from "Tristan und Isolde." The soprano also will appear with独奏ists from the orchestra Feb. 7 at the same theater in a "Barcarolle Cycle" concert of works by Delibes, Chausson, Ravel, Brahms and Strauss.

Marie-Claire Jamet, harp; Gérard Caussé, viola; Alain Marion, flute, soloists of the Ensemble Inter-Contemporain, will give a concert Feb. 2 at 8:30 p.m. at the Centre Georges Pompidou, a part of the first anniversary of the opening of the center. The program will include the first performance of Alain Banquart's "Ma Manière de Chat" for solo harp, and works by Tchaikovsky, Britten and Debussy.

A series of concerts of baroque and Renaissance music is being given during February at the Institut Néerlandais in Paris. Performers are the Quadro Hottemans on Feb. 1; Max van Egmond, aronne, and Jacques Boogaert, aronne, on Feb. 7; the Amsterdam Baroque Trio on Feb. 23 and the Harmonie Ensemble on Feb. 28.

"Modern Art in the Provincial Museums," an exhibition that will run from Feb. 4 to April 24 in the Grand Palais in Paris, will bring together 297 paintings, drawings, sculptures and other objects from 210 20th-century artists, from 60 museums in 57 cities and towns throughout France. The catalogue will reproduce each work, 30 in color, and give information for each artist concerning the French museums where his work is represented, as well as information on the formation of provincial collections, donations and the most represented sites.

"Giselle" will be given a new production by the Ballet du Rhin in choreography by Pierre Lalette based on the original of Collin and Perrut and sets and costumes based on the originals. Clerc and Lorrier, James Simon will conduct the Orchestre National de Mulhouse. Performances will be Feb. 10, 11 and 12 in Strasbourg.

"Rubens, His Masters, His Pupils," an exhibition of 157 draw-

ings, drawn entirely from the Louvre's collections, will run from Feb. 10 to May 15 in the Salles des Pastels of the Pavillon de Flore of the Louvre. In addition to four rooms devoted to Rubens himself and covering virtually every aspect of his career, there will be 10 drawings by his teachers, notably Otto van Veen (Otto Venius), with whom he worked four years, and one room devoted to Van Dyck, Jordens and other of his pupils. The exhibition, part of the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the birth of the artist, will run parallel with the "Century of Rubens" show now at the Grand Palais in Paris.

Michael Gielen will conduct and Virginio Puecher will stage a new production of Wagner's "Tannhäuser" that will have its first performances Feb. 15 and 22 at the Frankfurt Opera. Spas Wen-

koef and Pentti Perkkola will alternate in the title part, and Rudolf Constanze and Michael Devlin as Wolfram. Other principal roles will be taken by Silvana Damaskos and covering virtually every aspect of his career, there will be 10 drawings by his teachers, notably Otto van Veen (Otto Venius), with whom he worked four years, and one room devoted to Van Dyck, Jordens and other of his pupils. The exhibition, part of the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the birth of the artist, will run parallel with the "Century of Rubens" show now at the Grand Palais in Paris.

Harald Steeman will give a lecture Jan. 31 at the Grand Palais in Paris, at 7 p.m. on "Monte Verita, an intellectual community which lived in Switzerland from 1869 to 1938."

Hildegarde Behrens sang the title role and Karl Böhme conducted a new production of Beethoven's "Fidelio" which had its first performance Jan. 30 by the Bavarian State Opera in Munich. The staging is by Götz Friedrich and the designer is Erich Wunder.

The Press later slipped into a

hope of making money," said Mr. Davin, who is a youthful 64, a former Rhodes scholar and an officer with New Zealand's forces in World War II.

"But if we are to safeguard these academic publications, some of which are the heart of the business, we must be cost-conscious in other areas. So we must be profitable as well as virtuous."

To ensure those goals, Oxford University Press has a modern computer system that can call up ancient type faces for printing. And it has built branches in 20 countries of the world, the largest in New York City. Overall, it has 3,000 employees in England and elsewhere.

The background of the Oxford University Press stretches to the early 13th century when it was founded by St. Edmund of Abingdon, who came to Oxford in 1478 and, like William Caxton, had learned his trade in Cologne.

Roof's first book contained a confusing typographical error. One "X" was dropped out of the Roman numeral for the date of publication, making it appear the book was printed in 1468. For years this puzzled bibliographers.

In the following century, the Press printed books in Greek (1582) and in Hebrew (1596), and in 1612, Capt. John Smith's map of Virginia. Late in the 17th century it imported beautiful type faces from the Netherlands, which are still in use, and increased the scope of the press publications.

The Press later slipped into a

period of decay, but with the arrival of the great jurist, William Blackstone, another period of prosperity ensued after his reforms. The Press moved into the Clarendon buildings and the Clarendon Press imprint is still used for Oxford's academic books.

In this century, the company embarked on the Oxford Companion series that has included English, American, French and German literature as well as music, theater, film, art and many other areas of interest.

Today, the press publishes works in almost every field and is particularly active in the English learner's area as well as juvenile books.

Oxford also prints such modern American classics as Samuel Eliot Morison's "Oxford History of the American People" and "The European Discovery of America," Edmund Wilson's "Patriotic Gore" and Richard Ellmann's "James Joyce."

The publication of a revised edition of the New Testament in 1881 caused a sensation: A million copies were distributed and on publication day it was necessary to call out the police to maintain order.

The Great Opus

During that period, Oxford saw the start of the great opus, the Oxford English Dictionary, un-

der the supervision of Sir James Murray, which was begun in 1857 and not finished until 1928—with 414,625 entry words and 2 million illustrative quotations.

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The only fiction by living authors that Oxford prints are children's books.

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WINE

Côte Chalonnaise Offers Good Buys in Burgundy

By Jon Winroth

RULLY, France (IHT).—Everyone seems to overlook the Burgundy region's Côte Chalonnaise, but this area deserves to be better known. There are good buys here.

Better-known crus from the Côte d'Or region, which lies directly to the north, cost from 20 to more than 100 francs a bottle at the vineyards, while the burgundies of the Côte Chalonnaise cost about half as much.

The Côte Chalonnaise is named for the major city of the area, Chalon-sur-Saône, which lies in the plain of the Saône river east of the vineyards. The area is also called the Region of Mercurey because of its best-known wine.

The entire area lies within the department of Saône-et-Loire, but its wines are sort of a continuation of the Côte de Beaune, which ends with the department of the Côte d'Or.

Same Grapes

The limestone soil is much the same, the grape varieties are the same, the vineyard exposures to the east and southeast are similar, the climate is the same and the wine-making methods are identical except for the sparkling burgundies that follow Champagne methods.

The wines, to be sure, do not have the depth and finesse of their more famous cousins to the north. But at their best they occasionally rival them, especially the reds of Mercurey.

The entire area lies within the department of Saône-et-Loire, but its wines are sort of a continuation of the Côte de Beaune, which ends with the department of the Côte d'Or.

The purpose of the 86th annual Concours-Poile des Vins de Côte Chalonnaise, held here recently, was to make these wines better known. More than 500 samples of wines from the three vintages were judged by 160 jury members, who awarded first, second and third prizes in 26 categories.

Of the last three years, 1976 is the most promising, with full, well-balanced wines that ought to hold up for 10 years or more. The year 1975 was small in every sense and its wines often have curious, uncharacteristic tastes.

The 1975s were the most difficult to judge because many of the wines are still in their secondary malolactic fermentation (which transforms sharp malic acid into mild lactic acid), but they should turn out to be pleasant, if undistinguished.

Rully, formerly often sold as Mercurey, now produces 80 per cent white, golden and full. Many of these go into a flourishing industry of sparkling burgundies largely exported to the United States.

Givry Reds

Givry produces mostly reds, little-known even in France, despite Henri IV's legendary penchant for them. But then he had a penchant for just about

every wine in France, to judge from all the other claims to his royal preference. They resemble Mercurey in their fruity elegance.

Montagny, the fourth of the distinctive appellations of the Côte Chalonnaise, makes only a small quantity of light, fresh whites that are best drunk fairly young, under five years of age. The Rully whites will age a good decade.

The reds—Mercurey, Rully and Givry—are usually consumed before they are 10 years old, but in very good vintages can last two or three times that long.

The region, especially the village of Bourgogne, is also known for its Bourgogne Aligoté, named for its grape variety. Other appellations include plain Bourgogne, red, white or rosé, and Bourgogne-Passe-Tout-Grains (a blend of at least one-third Pinot Noir and Gamay grapes).

Among the winners at the fair, the Cave Coopérative de Buxy won the most prizes in a number of categories, notably for 1975 Montagny. Hugues de Surnamain carried off both first and third prizes for his 1977 red Mercurey. Armand Monnerat took first for his 1976 red Rully.

For a complete list of the winners, write to the Comité Interprofessionnel de Saône-et-Loire Pour les Vins de Bourgogne et de Mâcon (CIVB), 3 bis Avenue Gambetta, 71000 Mâcon.

Swiss Tax Aides Freeze Account Of Solzhenitsyn

ZURICH, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Swiss tax authorities said today that they have blocked the bank account of exiled Soviet writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn pending settlement of a 2.4-million-Swiss franc (\$1.9-million) claim in back taxes and interest charges.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn and his family lived in Zurich from February, 1974, until August, 1976, when he left to live in Vermont. He maintained a Swiss bank account in Zurich for royalties earned in the West.

Tax authorities said in December of last year that they were claiming back taxes and the interest. Mr. Solzhenitsyn, in a statement issued in the United States rejected the claim, saying he had "paid more than necessary."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, 59, said that the income from his books is intended for a special fund to assist politically oppressed persons in the Soviet Union. The Swiss tax authorities, however, said that such donations to any charitable organization are also subject to taxation except for a 20-per-cent reduction of the gross amount.



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Japan Export Contracts Up 7.2 Per Cent**Shipments of Cars Rise to a Record**

TOKYO, Jan. 30 (AP-DJ)—Export contracts at the 13 major trading houses in December rose 12 per cent from a year earlier and 24.8 per cent from November to a total \$44.5 billion yen (\$3.9 billion), the Japan Trade Council announced today.

Import contracts during the month fell 15 per cent from the year-earlier level to total 713.1 billion yen, but were up 13 per cent from the previous month, the council said.

Export contracts in December were above the year-earlier level for the first time since August, and contracts rose sharply by 24 per cent from a year earlier.

The rise was mainly due to export orders for plants in the month. Export contracts in December actually fell 7.7 per cent from a year earlier as the bulk export contracts are excluded, the council noted.

Export contracts for all 1977 totaled 112.2 trillion yen, up 22 per cent from 1976, when they shed 7.6 per cent, while import contracts totaled 9.63 trillion yen, down 9.3 per cent, in contrast to a 11.1-per-cent 1976 increase.

The 13 trading houses account for about 60 per cent of all Japanese trade.

Export contracts with the United States for 1977 totaled 1.85 trillion yen, up 7.5 per cent from 1.72 trillion yen in 1976, while import contracts with the United States totaled 2.23 trillion yen, up 25.2 trillion yen in the previous year.

Export contracts with West European nations in 1977 totaled 1.18 trillion yen, down 11.4 per cent from 1.32 trillion yen in the prior year, while import contracts totaled 546 billion yen, up 19 per cent from 458.8 billion yen in the previous year.

Car Exports

Meanwhile auto exports in December rose 14.8 per cent from the prior month and 35.3 per cent from the year-earlier month to a total 454,860 units, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association said today.

Exports for all 1977 rose 17.3 per cent from 1976 to a record 532,817 units.

The previous record for monthly auto exports was set in November 396,817 units.

The association also announced parts of motorcycles in December rose to a record 401,856 units, up 42 per cent from the prior month and up 39.2 per cent from December, 1976. The prior record was set in October at 388,807 units.

For all 1977, motorcycle exports totaled a record 3,918,153 units, up 34 per cent from 1976.

South Africa's Credit Problem May Bring Big Sales of Gold

By William F. Low

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30 (IHT)—South Africa is prepared to pay twice the going market rate for funds to gain access to the international money and capital markets, but it is still unable to borrow as much as it would like if some bankers believe that a country will be forced to sell substantial quantities of gold this year to meet financing needs.

International banks, with a few exceptions, refuse to lend to South Africa for political rather than economic reasons. Due to governmental and other pressures, banks in most countries are now able to accommodate the financial needs of the South African government and its agencies.

But West Germany and Switzerland are notable exceptions. ESCOM, the South African

\$1.2 billion

May Go Under 700 Level**Dow's Plunge Seen Continuing**

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP-DJ)—Much of the complacency on Wall Street has dissipated with the Dow Jones industrial average having tumbled more than 250 points since its post-1974 high of 1,014.70 on Sept. 21, 1976. Still, investor sentiment, in the view of analysts who measure it, is not negative enough to signal a bottom in the stock market's 18-month decline.

Only the most optimistic bulls believe a major trough is within sight and they argue that the magnitude of the decline necessitates a reversal at some point. The talking point on the street these days, however, is whether the industrial average will plunge below 700 in the coming weeks.

In the 1973-74 market decline, the Dow industrials bottomed at 578.60 on Dec. 6, 1974. Last Thursday, the key barometer fell to a new 33-month low of 763.34 and finished the week at 764.12.

A number of investment strategists recently warned clients about the slim chance of a sustained or major long-term rally occurring in the near future. There is a sense among them that though the valuation levels seem extremely attractive when based on the market's history, equities are likely to remain depressed for many more months.

In its most recent advice to clients, the portfolio strategy group at Tucker Anthony & R.L. Day cautions that "by its past and present action, the market's behavior appears to be suggesting that earnings and dividend expectations for 1978 may not be fully realized."

Tucker Anthony's strategy group, headed by Stanley Berge, who has considerable following among the big institutions, expects any rally will be limited to the 800-level at best. Like a number of other technical analysts, Mr. Berge says further price weakness is needed in the weeks immediately ahead "if the stock market is to get itself into a stronger technical position than presently is the case."

The investment strategy group at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith last week urged clients

to maintain a "defensive portfolio strategy." The vital indicators we track have continued to deteriorate," says Richard Hoffman, Merrill Lynch's chief investment strategist. The combination of interest rates, high inflation and an increasingly lackluster economic environment, says Mr. Hoffman, "prescribes a cautious investment approach."

Institutional money managers are likely to become more conservative, says Mr. Hoffman, "as the poor five-year record of equity returns is reviewed and alternative investments become increasingly attractive in an environment of rising interest rates."

Reginald Oliver, research director of Pershing & Co., expects that over the next couple of months the industrial average could slide to 720 to 880 range. At that level, the market might bottom as investors are not likely to resist the attractive yields that Dow stocks would be offering, Mr. Oliver contends.

He says if the Dow drops to 880, the components stocks would be yielding 8 per cent or better on their current dividends.

However, one source of investor concern is the large amount of margin debt, or money owed by investors to their brokers, which in December rose \$330 million to a record \$8.7 billion. Much of the debt went to purchase utility and other stocks that offered high yields, says Charles Jensen, chief technical analyst at Merkin & Co.

The large margin-debt figure is being shrugged off by some as "not dangerous" on the grounds that much of it is accounted for by option hedging and loans that went to assets other than equities, says Thomas Fogarty, vice-president at Wood Gundlach Inc. However, when "margin calls go out, it makes little difference why an investor has a large debt position, because he will have to either put up more money or sell stock to meet the call," Mr. Fogarty says.

Merkin's Mr. Jensen says that if interest rates continue to rise, the huge margin debt will become a source of heavy stock supply, depressing the stock market even more.

Indicating Upturn Is on the Way**U.S. Machine Tool Orders Rise Sharply**

CLEVELAND, Jan. 30 (AP-DJ)—The machine-tool industry ended 1977 with a surge of orders, indicating that metal-working plants are buying equipment in anticipation of expanding sales in the next year or two.

Orders for machine tools, which are used to shape metal parts, jumped to \$314.7 million in December, up 10 per cent from November's \$286.1 million and 37 per cent higher than the \$229.3 million of December, 1976.

According to the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, producers of lathes, grinders, milling machines, machining centers, boring mills and other machines used to shape metal by cutting booked \$347.2 million of orders last month, up 11 per cent from \$222.7 million in November and 45 per cent above the \$171.1 million of December, 1976.

Orders for metal-forming presses and other machines to shape parts with pressure were \$67.5 million in December, up 63 per cent from \$36.5 million in November and 16 per cent higher than the \$58.2 million of a year earlier, the trade group said.

Industry executives are cautious about assigning too much im-

portance to orders for any single month, but the December increase followed a strong November, and industry officials said it appears to indicate that some manufacturers of metal products are becoming a little more optimistic about their own sales outlook.

Orders continue to be particularly strong from the auto and auto-parts industries, machine-tool producers said. The auto industry is expanding production capacity for parts for new

lighter-weight and more econo-

mical cars.

Machine-tool orders for all 1977 totaled \$398 billion, up 34 per cent from \$221 billion in 1976, the trade group said. The greatest improvement was in orders from domestic users, which rose 36 per cent to \$271 billion from \$199 billion a year earlier, the trade group said.

Foreign orders increased 17 per cent for the year to \$286 million from \$244.7 million. "The relative lag in export orders reflects the lagging economic recovery that is being experienced by virtually every industrialized nation in the world," said James Gray, president of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association.

At year-end, machine-tool producers had unfilled orders totaling \$218 billion, nearly 50 per cent higher than the \$145-billion industry backlog at the end of 1976, according to the trade group's figures.

Burns Warns Currency Rise May Be Harmful

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said today that further significant appreciation of the currencies of some foreign countries might well cause their economies to suffer.

"Such a development could reinforce recessionary tendencies and add to the risk of fostering protectionist sentiment around the world," he said in a speech before the National Press Club.

Mr. Burns said that the Carter administration well understands that "the recent steep decline in the value of the dollar," which he called a matter of serious concern, has added to economic uncertainties in the United States and abroad.

He said recent steps taken by the Treasury and Federal Reserve have been helpful to the functioning of foreign exchange markets.

But "if the currencies of some foreign countries, especially those that depend heavily on exports, should experience significant further appreciation, their economies might well suffer," Mrs. Burns said. He did not name any specific countries.

Mr. Burns called the recent moves on the dollar by the United States technical measures which "cannot by themselves assure a permanently strong dollar."

He said an effective energy policy, a tax policy to stimulate capital investment and a meaningful anti-inflation policy are vital to a strong dollar as well as domestic prosperity and noted the administration recognizes this.

Many international banks, especially those that have supplied funds in the past, are frustrated at their inability to lend to South Africa today. One London banker has evidence that the countries concerned made at least one shipment into the community this year below base prices fixed in December.

The anti-dumping measures are a temporary step being applied until the end of March, by which time the Commission hopes to reach new arrangements with countries exporting steel to the EEC.

The new duties apply only to three categories of steel for which the EEC's Executive Commission had evidence that the countries concerned made at least one shipment into the community this year below base prices fixed in December.

The anti-dumping measures are a temporary step being applied until the end of March, by which time the Commission hopes to reach new arrangements with countries exporting steel to the EEC.

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U.S. Panel Warns on World Economic Policy

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (WP)—President Carter's Council of Economic Advisors warned today that "the world may well face a darkening economic future" if world leaders fail to reverse "the poor performance of 1977."

In the annual economic report, the three advisers, led by Economic Council chairman Charles Schultze, painted a grim potential scenario, one which would be dominated by protectionism and slumping world trade, unless policies change.

The document, supplementing Mr. Carter's own economic message of Jan. 20, also laid out the basic justifications for the administration's new short-term goals, which emphasize flexibility in budget planning rather than a fixed commitment to a balanced budget in fiscal 1981.

Mr. Schultze and his two colleagues—council members Lyne Gramley and William Nordhaus—reiterated the President's forecast for a favorable economic outcome in 1978, but laid some what more stress on underlying trends that "point clearly to a reduction in the pace of expansion later this year or early in 1979."

It also called on monetary policy (interest rates) to be supportive of fiscal policy (taxes and spending) in fostering economic growth and an increased rate of business investment.

Monetary Warning

The report does not deal directly with the impending change of leadership at the Federal Reserve Board, where William Miller is scheduled to take over from chairman Arthur Burns, but it contains a direct warning that restrictive monetary or fiscal policies adopted in a mistaken effort to lower inflation rates "would result mainly in a slowing of real growth rather than a reduction in the rate of price increase."

The report says that if the President's proposal for a voluntary anti-inflation program gets wide acceptance, "gradually slower growth of the monetary aggregates will be consistent with a strong and healthy economic expansion."

In essence, the report seems to be suggesting to chairman-designate Miller that he not move too quickly to slow the rate of growth of the money supply. On the other hand, the three CEA members concede that "a level of

short-term interest rates moderately higher than in 1977 would be consistent with the expansion in business demand for money that is expected this year.

Gloomy Outlook

There are other matters of domestic economic importance in the 381-page document, including a critical assessment of the real economy of manpower training programs in cutting unemployment. But the main new elements in the report were its gloomy assessment of the current world economy and future outlook.

The document, supplementing Mr. Carter's own economic message of Jan. 20, also laid out the basic justifications for the administration's new short-term goals, which emphasize flexibility in budget planning rather than a fixed commitment to a balanced budget in fiscal 1981.

The report rejects the notion that the world must set more limited basic justifications for the administration's new short-term goals, which emphasize flexibility in budget planning rather than a fixed commitment to a balanced budget in fiscal 1981.

The historical experience with attempts to fix exchange rates is not an enviable one," the report says. It adds that while excessive fluctuations sometimes are too wide, "the evolution of the system of market-determined exchange rates has been a major achievement of the decade."

And although not explicit, the report uses language seemingly critical of the recent one-half point increase in the discount

rate, promoted by Fed chairman Burns as part of efforts to stem the decline of the dollar.

United States," the report says, "where the economic cost of changing domestic growth is large relative to the improvement of the current account that would result, it is not appropriate to modify domestic objectives for economic growth in order to reduce the current account deficit."

The CEA also said that the range of the movements in the dollar's value during 1977 was "not unusual for the floating period."

The report said the decline of the dollar from December, 1976, to December, 1977, against the weighted average of the currencies of other major industrial nations was 5.5 per cent.

However, when currencies were weighed solely by their trade with United States, the depreciation was only 2.4 per cent, due mainly to the weakness of the Canadian dollar.

Prices on Wall Street Advance Sharply

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (IHT)—

The stock market showed some sharp gains today with the government reporting a smaller-than-expected December trade deficit.

The Dow Jones Industrial average advanced 8.23 to 772.44. It was up 6.76 at 3 p.m.

Some 860 stocks were higher with about 500 showing losses.

Volume totaled 174 million shares, compared with 175.6 million Friday.

The government report on the trade deficit came when the industrial average was ahead about 3 1/2 points. Analysts said there was some anticipation that the figure might not be as high as some forecasts, but they also said the stock market was responding to internal forces such as short-covering and bargain-buying.

Brokers added that there appeared to be little stimulation

Swiss Trade Deficit

BERN, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—Switzerland's foreign trade deficit was \$67 million francs (about \$430 million) last year, after a small surplus in 1976, according to the Swiss Customs Office.

All these notes having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Oak Industries and Chartwell Communications. Sears was ahead 3.8 to 23.7.

Jos. Schlitz Brewing was down 1.2 at 12 1/2. Schlitz said it held preliminary talks with R.J. Reynolds on a merger, but the talks were terminated. Reynolds was ahead 3 4 at 33 1/4.

Cabot Corp. jacked on 1 2 to 14 3/4 following Cabot's report of 3 4 following Cabot's report of higher December quarter net. Masonite climbed 58 to 16 1/4.

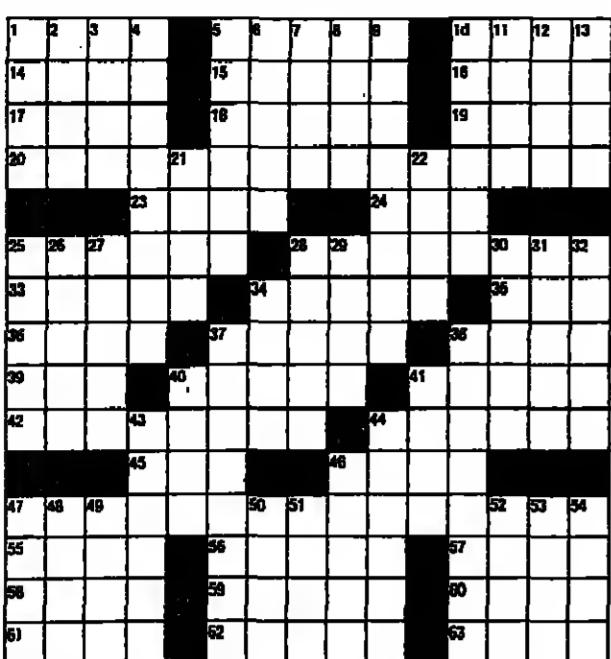
Stanley Works slipped 7 8 to 28 3/4. An officer of the company said there was no corporate news to account for an order imbalance that delayed the start of trading in Stanley Works' common shares. Bunker-Ramo, which reported lower fourth quarter net, fell 1 2 to 11 3/4.

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 30

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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



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New Court Battles Expected**Kuhn Vetoes the Sale of Blue to Reds**

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Commissioner Bowie Kuhn today approved the sale of pitcher Jim Blue to the Cincinnati Reds for \$1.7 million and minor league star basemen Dave Revering, citing up the prospect of another mid-court battle for base-

Kuhn's decision was made known by the Reds in Cincinnati, where a club spokesman said: "The Cincinnati Reds have been advised by the commissioner's office that the decision on the Vida Blue trade is negative."

The Reds said they have been informed that a 15-page decision

from the commissioner is being transmitted to the Reds. The Reds added they will have no comment until they have a chance to study the decision.

Kuhn's decision was his second in 18 months blocking an attempted sale by Oakland owner Charles Finley of Blue, the former Cy



Associated Press
Jimmy Connors leans into an overhead smash in match against Roscoe Tanner Sunday.

New Year Brings a New Connors

By Neil Amdur

HILADELPHIA, Jan. 30 (UPI)—It is time to talk about new Jimmy Connors, and not only because of his 6-2, 6-4, victory over Roscoe Tanner yesterday in the final of the \$10,000 U.S. Pro Indoor tennis championship.

For the past month at Madison Square Garden, Boca Raton,

and here at the Spectrum, the world's most important tournament, the 26-year-old Connors has been winning every match and \$195,000 in prize money. In the minds of many players, fans and officials, flamboyant American has undergone a dramatic change in attitude, all for the good.

No longer does Connors seem compelled to challenge the expectations or prove himself on court. The intense outrage often led to obscene language and vulgar courtesy gestures have been replaced by a loose, relaxed jump to win friends.

"Like a Human Being," last year, I had a totally different attitude to the man," said wheelchair operator at the Sun Hilton Inn, where the Connors stayed for the weeklong tournament. "He acted like he was someone special, who deserved to be treated special. This hasn't been acting like a human being."

I think he's more at peace himself than ever before," Norris, the trainer for World Championship Tennis, said before today's match, which was \$3,000 to Connors. "Jimmy has turned the corner, he wants to keep going. He needs to play in this tournament, which perhaps after his stormy departure from the West Side Tennis Club following his four-set loss to Guillermo Vilas in the U.S.

Open in September. He has been patient at postmatch news conferences, even to questions that once produced caustic one-liners. He has been uncommonly polite to linesmen and umpires and spent 15 minutes Saturday night signing autographs for youngsters after a 3-hour, 35-minute semifinal triumph over Brian Gottfried.

The familiar Connors retires of mother, friends, coaches and bodyguards, once dubbed "The James Gang," have been conspicuous by their absence at recent tournaments. Connors travels alone, although he is quick to point out that this does not necessarily mean he sleeps alone.

"He seems a lot more relaxed, without that killer attitude," Vitas Gerulaitis said yesterday in assessing his rival pro. "It's got to help him keep things together."

Few players can rival Connors for desire, the result of a lower-middle-class background spawned on the streets of Belleville, Ill. His mother, Gloria, and his early business manager and mentor, Bill Stordan, both anti-establishment types, extended this adversary attitude to Connors.

Now, Connors seems to think before he acts. At Boca Raton, he was approached by an official from an anti-apartheid group who was soliciting support from Connors for the Davis Cup match between the United States and South Africa in March. Before agreeing to meet the man, Connors asked a friend for a scouting report.

As yesterday's demolition of the 10th-seeded Tanner demonstrated, Connors signed up for the Grand Prix bonus pool this year. Financially secure from prize money and endorsements, he will take February off and then schedule selectively to retain the energy he feels he needs to sustain his high-power game. It was a six-week rest in November that rekindled the spark for his early-season enthusiasm.

Memorable Moments

"This is a good time for me now," he said, after yesterday's match before a record tournament crowd of 15,573 that also saw Bob Hewitt and Fred McMillan beat Gerulaitis and Sandy Mayer, 6-4, 6-4, for the \$11,500 doubles prize. Many tennis fans who have watched Connors provide some of the sport's most memorable moments at Wimbledon, Forest Hills, Las Vegas and Madison Square Garden in recent years would agree.

Connors' exemption from qualifying also gave him an exemption from qualifying for the next 12 months, and put him in position to be exempt for all of the top 60 money-winnings this year.

"The exemption is really important," he said. "It takes a lot of pressure off you and lets you make some plans and take some time off."

He said he would now be exempt until it's tournament next year and thought it would take only about \$30,000 in winnings to make the top 60.

His 24-year-old nephew, Bill Gooley, was national col-

Havlicek to Retire After 16 Celtic Seasons

BOSTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Alex H. Havlicek, the man who drafted Havlicek ahead of Chet Walker and Terry Dischinger in 1962, said the decision "was entirely John's to make."

"We decided two years ago he could play as long as he wanted to," Auerbach said, adding that Havlicek would serve in a part-time position with the club, as yet undetermined, whatever he feels the time is right.

Havlicek has played on eight championship teams, the last two as the Celtics captain, and has appeared in 13 NBA All-Star games.

Forced to play guard as well as forward again this year, Havlicek has averaged 14.7 points a game while playing more than 31 minutes per game.

Havlicek had played in 1,021 regular season games and in 172 playoff games, another rec-

ord. With an abnormally low heartbeat of just 40 beats per minute, he has been able to play 45,015 minutes of the fastest, continual-action game in professional sports and has averaged 20.8 points a game.

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Havlicek has played in 1,021 regular season games and in 172 playoff games, another rec-

turing pro of two decades ago.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (NYT)—While most of the nation屏ezes, Tom Watson follows the sun. Or is the following him now?

By winning but the Bing Crosby tournament and the Tucson Open along with about \$77,000 in three weeks, Watson has reminded Jack Nicklaus and all the other golfers on the PGA tour that he intends to make 1978 his year, just as 1977 was his year. Nicklaus did not have to be re-minded.

"Tom's mental attitude may set him apart from everybody else," says the Golden Bear, "It didn't last long ago of the threat to his reign, the man who defeated him on the final holes of both the Masters and the British Open last year. "That's the strongest thinker of the lot."

Not that Watson believes he's a better golfer than Nicklaus—not yet, anyway.

"Trying to Improve"

"I don't think I'm the best," says the 28-year-old touring pro who competed in the Andy Williams-San Diego Open over the weekend, but finished in a tie for 11th position, 7 strokes off the lead. "I'm far and away from being a shotmaker like Ben Hogan or Sam Snead or Jack Nicklaus or Arnold Palmer, but I'm trying to improve. I don't even want to lose that feeling of trying to improve." No wonder Nicklaus calls him the strongest thinker.

Watson also is a sensible thinker who knows that other golfers have been ruined by out-thinking themselves.

"I'd like a little extra length on my driver, but I'm not going to change my swing or my game like Frank Stramana did," he says of the celebrated amateur and

golfing legend.

"To shoot a round like that," he said of his 6 under par 66 at Cypress Point in the Crosby's first round, "I know it sounds corny,

The Other Coaches**Chaplains and Gurus Back Up U.S. Athletes**

By George Vecsey

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (NYT).

—When Kent Benson entered professional basketball this season, he was both an expensive all-American and young man living away from his native Indiana for the first time.

To help cope with the unfamiliar pace of pro ball—as with the agents, the television interviewers and the get-it-for-you-wholesome instant friends in any sport—Benson has become friendly with the Milwaukee Bucks' chaplain, the Rev. Gene Jakubek.

"Father Gene keeps you in the right state of mind," Benson said. "He is interested in your spiritual, mental and physical health."

The Bucks are among the first basketball teams to provide a chaplain after a decade of growing religious activity in other team sports. Hardly a football or baseball team does not have a group of Christians that meets at least once a week with the encouragement of club officials.

Blacked Out in N.Y.

Religion and sports have been intertwined in America for a long time. There was a time when athletes rested on the seventh day, just like everybody else. But when the football giants reached their peak almost a generation ago, virtually every motel room in Connecticut was crammed with fervent fans trying to catch Sunday home games, blacked out on New England TV stations, over New England TV stations. And this led to the inevitable observation: "It's a late show on television, before Connors got to sleep. He played off three break points at 8-0 in the second game and another break point in the fourth game and lost service only once, while serving for the match at 5-2 in the third set."

"It's still riding the crest from last night," Connors said, of his victory over Gottfried that was not completed until 11:28 p.m. It was 4 a.m., after a late dinner and a late show on television, before Connors got to sleep.

The decision to nullify that deal, the strongest and most controversial act Kuhn has made in nine years as commissioner, was upheld March 1 in Chicago by U.S. District Court Judge Frank McCarr.

The judge ruled that canceling player sales fell within the broad authority given Kuhn by the baseball owners to act "in the best interests" of the game.

Kuhn hailed the ruling as a landmark decision for the future of baseball. He rejected the sales primarily on the grounds they upset the "competitive balance" of the American League and because he was convinced they were made by Finley strictly for money.

Finley sold Blue, Fingers and Rudy three players who helped lead Oakland to five straight American League West titles and three World Series championships on the June 18 trading deadline. Kuhn hurriedly called a hearing two days later in his New York office at which Finley testified without an attorney. The hearing lasted only 90 minutes and the next day Kuhn jolted the baseball world.

Free Agent Draft

Finley then wound up losing both Fingers and Rudy plus most of his other top players in the first free agent draft, after the 1976 season. The A's plummeted to last place with a 63-98 record last season. They often were referred to jokingly as the "Triple A's."

The brash Finley and the staid Kuhn have been at odds for years. A few years ago Finley spearheaded a move to dump Kuhn as commissioner. When Kuhn voided Fingers' three-player sale of June 1976, Finley said the commissioner sounded like "the village idiot."

Last February Kuhn temporarily blocked Finley's \$400,000 sale of relief pitcher Paul Lindblad to the Texas Rangers before approving it.

Inner Peace

Sports management has investigated the value of inner peace. A few years ago, the Detroit Tigers had the entire team take training in transcendental meditation; some of the players have commented some of them are lonely. When Kent was injured, I was around to help him. A few others talk to me also.

"I always wear my collar," Jakubek says, "but I am not seeking converts. I am here to give the players somebody to talk to. We've got a young team. Most of the players are unmarried; some of them are lonely. When Kent was injured, I was around to help him. A few others talk to me also."

"I don't hang around the team during the game. If we win, Don Nelson [the coach] will tell me my players helped. But the fact is, I don't do any of that. I'm a professional athlete."

In the early 1960s, Wake Forest won a tense basketball game at Madison Square Garden and the coach, Bones McKinney, was heard to draw something to the effect that God had helped the Deacons win. McKinney did not care for the ensuing question: Did that

mean God was against NYU?

But that was another era. Few people would admit any more to praying to win a game.

There have always, of course,

been athletes of deep religious conviction and learning gained away from the secular passion of the playing field. But sports are increasingly becoming an arena for the wimpering of souls.

Decrease in Stature

"As political figures and entertainers decreased in stature, athletic figures increased," said Pat Williams, general manager of the Philadelphia 76ers, a sports executive who engages in religious work.

"There are times to verbalize your religion, and there are times to live it," Williams says. "Athletes have a chance to do both."

To some extent, the rise in the number of athletes witnessing their faith reflects the growth of evangelism. The coach at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue is witnessing; so is the coach of the Dallas Cowboys.

But clergymen are increasingly touchy about being considered good luck charms, and want to be accepted as trained counselors. Jakubek, a Jesuit, was asked to take the unsolicited chaplain's post by James Fitzgerald, owner of the Bucks, because of the priestly popular self-help television program seen in the Midwest.

"I always wear my collar," Jakubek says, "but I am not seeking converts. I am here to give the players somebody to talk to. We've got a young team. Most of the players are unmarried; some of them are lonely. When Kent was injured, I was around to help him. A few others talk to me also."

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